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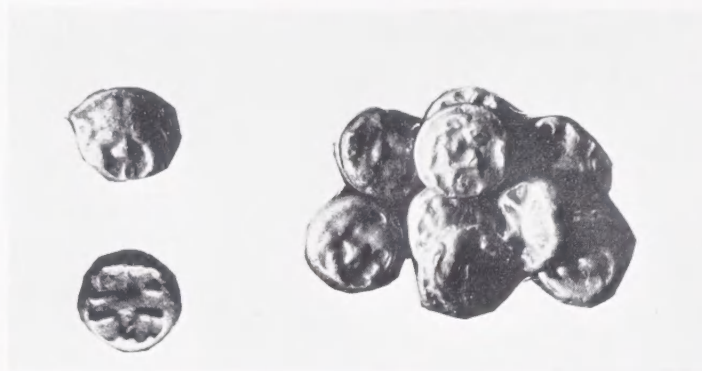
Journal of Numismatic

..... *Fine*  *Arts*



A HOARD OF ARCHAIC DRACHMS OF PARIUM

These early, archaic drachms from the city of Parium in Mysia were struck between 500 and 400 B.C. The obverse portrays a crude Gorgon head and the reverse a square incuse in a cruciform pattern. All are from the same hoard found recently in Turkey and have little wear but are poorly struck, thus only F to VF.



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These attractive drachms from the famous island of Rhodes were struck between 166 and 88 B.C. The obverse portrays the bust of Helios wearing a radiate crown to the right; while the reverse shows a rose with a magistrate's name above, all within an incuse square. They were recently excavated and thus have not been cleaned but retain their dark tone.



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EDITORIAL

By the time this issue of the JOURNAL OF NUMISMATIC FINE ARTS reaches you, our Auction 1 will have taken place. To those of you who participated either by attending or by sending in your mail bids, our thanks, and we hope you were successful. Since we plan to make this auction an annual event, any comments or suggestions will be appreciated.

This issue contains a survey of early Roman coinage by William B. Warden, an imaginative piece of speculation on the interpretation of Celtic coin types by Craig Burns, and some sound scholarly notes by John D. MacIsaac on numismatic material recently unearthed by archaeologists in excavations on the island of Kythera. Offered for sale is a group of gold coins, endlessly popular with collector and investor alike, and Roman imperial bronzes of the first through third centuries, with special emphasis on a collection of lovely asses, a denomination which in the past has been overshadowed by the more spectacular sestertius, but which deserves a close look on its own.

Volume 2, Number 4 will follow this issue very shortly and is a special holiday edition of our journal devoted entirely to antiquities. This should be welcome news to those of our subscribers whose interest is primarily in artifacts and who have seen relatively few of them offered this year, but we especially recommend a close perusal by those of you who have been interested exclusively in coins. Many collectors who feel that they are being "priced out of the market" by the dramatic price increases of the last year will find a new lease on life for their hobby in these other relics of the ancient world, which actually tell us more about how our forebears lived from day to day, and yet have not experienced the inflation that coins have.

JOURNAL OF NUMISMATIC FINE ARTS

Vol. 2 Autumn 1973 Number 3

THE COINAGE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

William B. Warden, Jr..... 45

CELTS, OGHAMS AND HAND SIGNALS

Craig Alden Burns, M.D..... 47

COINS FROM THE KYTHERA EXCAVATION

John D. MacIsaac..... 49

GOLD COINS..... 52

ROMAN BRONZE COINS..... 55



Pictured on the cover is the reverse of a rare sestertius of Hadrian commemorating his visit to Judaea in 130 A.D., shortly before the outbreak of the Second Revolt. Hadrian, with right hand raised and a roll in his left, stands facing the personification of Judaea who pours from a patera over a lighted altar. Two children carrying palm branches stand on either side of her, and a victim cowers beside the altar at Hadrian's feet. RIC 890. Ex British Museum. Very fine. \$5250.00.

THE COINAGE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

by William B. Warden, Jr.

As early as the fifth century B.C., perhaps even earlier, bronze was used in central Italy as a medium of exchange. Pliny referred to it, in its most primitive form, as *aes rude*, amorphous bronze in unworked state. It is highly probable that throughout central Italy as well as in other parts of southern Europe, axe heads, rings and other bronze articles were used as a medium of exchange.

At a later stage, bronze was cast in a more developed form in the shape of rectangular bars. It is not until the third century, however, that a series of bars of regular weight (around 5 pounds) was issued. These bars bore devices on both sides and were therefore called *aes signatum*. The bars may reasonably be called medallic in character and certainly served as currency, if not precisely as coin.¹ As one of the bars portrays the Indian elephants of Pyrrhus and another commemorates a naval victory, they can be dated to the middle of the third century.²

The next stage of Roman coinage is that of the *aes grave* which was cast in heavy bronze but was of circular form and of regular weight. All these coins had a distinctive type on both sides and bore a mark of value.³ The unit of currency was the *assarius* which was subdivided into the *semis*, *triens*, *quadrans*, *sextans* and *uncia*. This series of coins also dates from the middle of the third century B.C., but as Carson observes, "the heavier weights of some specimens of the other Italian series suggests that the class may have begun earlier and have overlapped the...*aes signatum*."⁴

The first real coinage of the Romans was a series of four didrachms inscribed with the word ROMANO. Each of these series had its own subdivisions of silver litrae and half litrae, some token bronze and a series of *aes grave*. Although some of these didrachms suggest association with the Greek mints in southern Italy, the mints that produced these coins are still unknown.⁵ However due to the

fact that one of the series of didrachms bears references to the consuls Fabius and Ogulnius, these coins have been dated to the period 269-211 B.C. This would place them in the period of the First Punic War. Indeed it has been suggested that these didrachms were used to finance the war. This is probably true. However it is interesting to note that there is little debasement apparent throughout the coinage. No reduction of weight can be seen in any bronze issues.

Another interesting historical fact is evidenced by the ROMANO coinage. Historians in modern times have questioned whether an alliance between Alexandria and Rome did in fact exist during the Punic Wars. That the alliance was not military is certain, as is evidenced by the First Punic War. However there is definitely a strong Alexandrian influence in the ROMANO coinage. Indeed, the artists and metal were probably Alexandrian.⁶ This would lead us to conclude that either a commercial agreement or strong commercial ties must have existed between Rome and Alexandria.

Rome's first experimental coinage in silver, however, proved unsatisfactory because of the stresses placed upon it by the Second Punic War. Though we lack documentary evidence concerning the date of the new coinage which followed it, archaeological evidence and modern research have established the date to be about 211 B.C. The new system had three denominations of silver, the *denarius*, *quinarius* and *sestertius*. The denarius was worth ten asses (*assari*); the quinarius, five; and the sestertius, two and a half. The bronze coins had seven denominations, from *as* down to *semuncia* on a sextantial standard.⁷ This new system of coinage lasted until 155 B.C. The chronology of these issues can be determined approximately by such criteria as the changes in weight standard and the presence or absence of some of the smaller denominations in silver. There are three main chronological

categories: "an anonymous series with no standard markings; a series with additional symbols on the reverse; and finally, a series with the monogram of the official who was responsible for the minting of that particular issue."⁸

This coinage combined the silver system which had been derived from the Greek world (a ratio of silver to bronze of 1:120) with bronze issues which were based on the traditional Italian standard. Thus such a compromise resulted in a coinage which sufficed Rome in her expansion in Italy, in the western Mediterranean and finally against Greece. Throughout this expansion, however, use was made of local coinages which were in existence during the conquest. There are surviving coins, for instance, of a commemorative gold issue struck in Greece honoring the Roman general Flamininus who defeated Philip V of Macedon in 197 B.C.⁹ These coins are also of interest since they are the first coins to portray a living Roman.

During the period 155-124 B.C. the Roman coinage underwent a series of changes in weight standards. The weight of the denarius, for instance, which had continually fallen, was now fixed at 4.0 grams, which remained the standard weight until the middle of the Empire. Thus the standard of value lasted only until 123-122 B.C. when the denarius was retariffed during the tribunate of Gaius Gracchus. This retariffing consisted of setting the value of the denarius at sixteen asses rather than at ten. At the same time that this was done the bronze went out of issue until 108 B.C.

During this period Rome was still the chief mint. However a number of new mints also came into being. Outstanding examples of this new coinage, for instance, are the issues struck in southern Italy for the war against Jugurtha in Africa and the issues struck in Cisalpine Gaul for the war against the Cimbri.¹⁰ From this time until the principate changes in Roman coinage were slight. The weight standard and monetary system remained almost exactly the same. During the period 91-31 B.C. we find an increasing number of semi-private issues struck by the allies during the Social War and by various individuals during the Civil Wars. Roman coinage, however, had developed sufficiently by this time so

that it was stable enough to meet the economic stresses placed upon it by a continued period of chaos and war. For this reason it is not until the reign of Augustus that we find any serious reform of the coinage.

Coinage in antiquity was issued far less uniformly than it is today. Most of the ancient world coined only at intervals, and only enough as was immediately necessary. The Roman Republic, even though its coinage was more uniform than that of most other states, never quite managed to pass out of this phase. Therefore it is with no surprise that we find that most Roman Republican coinage was minted during times of war. All the great wars that Rome fought in this period are represented by large increases in the volume of coinage.¹¹

Roman financiers seem to have had almost no knowledge of economic theory. The immediate need was their only consideration as far as coinage was concerned. They took only the measures that immediate need dictated and then tried to bear the consequences in the best possible manner.

The Roman coinage was always intimately bound up with the political life of the state.¹² Its flow was determined not only by the economic stresses of war, but also by the expenditure of wheat distribution and shows. All three of these needs seem to have been much more important than the normal requirements which trade placed upon coinage. There can be no doubt, of course, that the state coinage must have served the needs of trade as well as war; however there is no direct evidence of any special coinage prompted by commercial aims.

Due to the absence of a developed banking system under the Republic, it was very difficult to place money on the market for the purpose of general trade. The nearest that we can come to such issues are the coins which were struck for use in the new colonies. In times of emergency, however, the Roman state used its right to reform the coinage in order to decrease the national debt. This economically dangerous theory that the state can debase the currency was often contested,¹ but it recurs again and again in the history of the Roman Republic.¹³

However the general tendency throughout the Republic was for the volume of currency

to increase. Money kept becoming more and more common as a commodity and inflation increased at a steady rate. With this economic development we can connect the rise of the capitalist class, the *equites*, from the days of the Gracchi.¹⁴

During the Republic the finances of the Roman state were completely controlled by the Senate. In Rome as in the provinces the Senate's specially appointed officers were quaestors. The censors were important only in that they leased out the state revenue and contracts.¹⁵

Although the quaestors were in charge of the treasury and therefore nominally in control of the coinage, the specific officials for this purpose were the *III viri aeraff* (*aere argento auro flando feriundo*, or occasionally *auro aere argento*) or the *III viri monetales*. Their office was a minor one which was part of the *viginti sexvirate* and was usually held by younger senators. It was an annual office and usually preceded the quaestorship.

The *III viri* needed no special authorization from the Senate. In the few cases where we find S.C. on the coins it was probably because

they were required to take exceptional commissions or even a commission that went beyond their normal term of office.¹⁶

In conclusion the *III viri* were completely responsible for Roman Republican coinage. Their office was probably established in the third century B.C., and the intermissions that we find in the coinage imply intermissions of minting rather than interruption of office.

1 Harold Mattingly, *Roman Coins from the Earliest Times to the Fall of the Roman Empire*, Chicago, 1962, p. 5.

2 *Ibid*, p. 5.

3 R. A. Carson, *Coins of the World*, New York, 1963, p. 106.

4 *Ibid*, p. 107.

5 *Ibid*, p. 108.

6 Mattingly, *op. cit.*, p. 11.

7 E. A. Sydenham, *The Roman Republican Coinage*, London, 1952 reprint, xvi.

8 *Ibid*, xvii.

9 Mattingly, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

10 *Ibid*, p. 13.

11 *Ibid*, p. 85.

12 *Ibid*, p. 96.

13 *Ibid*, p. 96.

14 *Ibid*, p. 86.

15 *Ibid*, p. 29.

16 *Ibid*, p. 31.

CELTS, OGHAMS, AND HAND SIGNALS

by Craig Alden Burns, M.D.

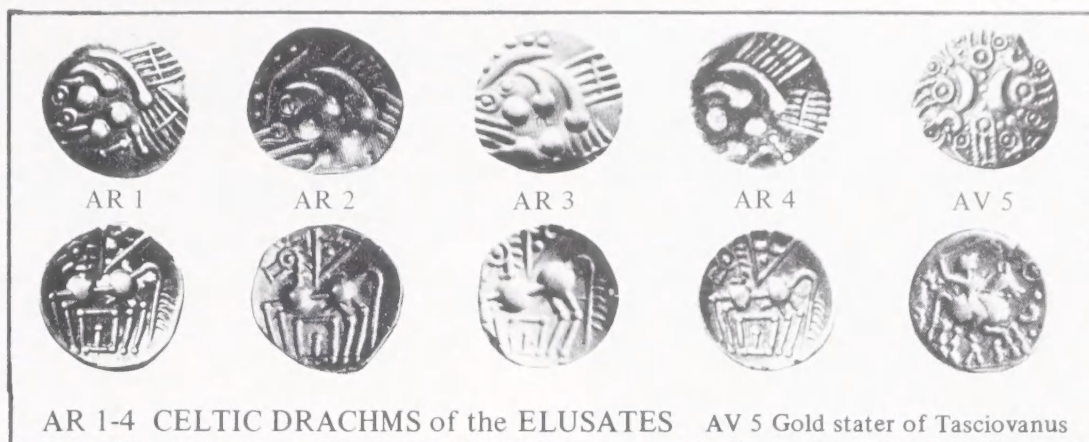
The Celts were a race of people firmly established in Gaul by the 7th century B.C. This was the century when true coins were invented—and gradually over the next 400 years these relatively uncivilized Celtic tribes became sufficiently accustomed to the value of other nations' coins that they began manufacturing their own "Celtic" coins, usually making a rather crude imitation of some former coin of Macedon, Rome or Syria. As you know, most of the common Celtic-type coins of the first century B.C. had a male head on one side and a horse on the other. Included with this common type is the silver Celtic drachm issued by the *Elusates* tribe which occupied the area just north of the present French-Spanish border.

If you will look over the photos of the four *Elusates* issues which, incidentally, are

slightly concave or scyphate, and the fifth coin which is a British Celtic gold stater of Tasciovanus, you may have the pleasure of puzzling out what the faces of these coins are depicting.

Are we agreed that all these issues have a horse on one side?—call it the reverse side of the coin. The horse has a rider on the British Celtic issue, and on the French side of the Channel it looks like a horse put together with tinker-toys! Under the horse's belly in every case there is some form of design or symbolism.

Now what can you make out of the obverse side? This unsymmetrical conglomeration on the *Elusates* coins is frequently referred to as "vestiges of a head" or "debased head" or "barbaric head." I would like to take a different view of these earlier interpretations



and advance a theory which, if accepted, could raise these particular Celtic issues to the highest pinnacle of Celtic coin expression. Perhaps we may visualize in these drachmas of the Elusates tribe something more than an indifferent or ignorant die-cutter (for the coins themselves are neatly executed). Could the Celtic intelligentsia be at work here handing down concepts to far-distant posterity?

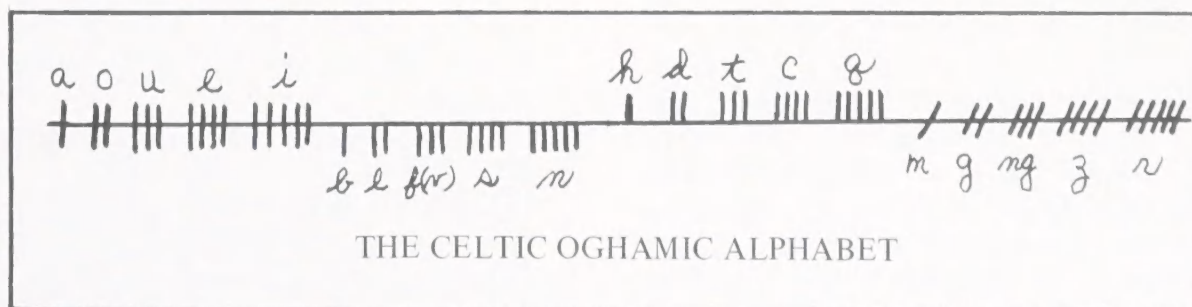
First, let's ignore the central spaghetti and concentrate instead on the groups of straight lines. The first three coins show two groups of five parallel lines being connected by a central line. Number four shows the same two groups of parallel lines but there are seven lines in one group and six in the other. Looking more closely at this deviation we may discern that in the group with seven lines the inner connecting line only connects the inner five lines; and in the six-line group, only five of the lines are connected with the cross-line.

I think these groups of lines are *Oghams*. The few Celts who wrote used Oghams, and these few writers were very likely *druids* (the priests of the Celts). Oghams might be likened to letters of an alphabet, but they were not exactly alphabetic letters. They have been called a peculiar form of cryptic speech in which, for instance, the names of letters

replaced in certain syllables the letters themselves. Sounds rather confusing, but I relay the information so that the reader may see that a single Ogham letter or symbol on a Celtic coin could mean a whole word. Now, let's get down to the letters—so that you can quickly master a new alphabet and write secret letters on lined paper to special friends! It's really quite simple, consisting of a horizontal line with other shorter vertical lines that either rise above the horizontal line or drop below it or cross it at right angles or cross it diagonally.

So, let us test our theory so far. The coins have two groups of five lines perfectly perpendicular to a crossing horizontal line—or the letter or sound of "I" for Elusates, or possibly Ilusates.

There are about 375 inscriptions in the Ogham character, mostly found on rocks in southern Ireland and in southwest England (Wales and Cornwall) and the islands in between. In fact, some books flatly state that "the use of the Oghamic character was peculiar to the Celtic population of the British Isles." But we know better, don't we! Sometimes the Welsh inscriptions are bilingual (Latin-Celtic) and written in Ogham and Roman characters. The Irish inscriptions with one exception are in Ogham alone. Interesting



is a Runic-Ogham inscription from the Isle of Man. Authorities are uncertain as to the origin of this peculiar script. Some maintain that the Ogham alphabet was invented (or at least used) by the druids from a gesture alphabet as a secret code for private signalling. Originally the five fingers were used in relation to the nose or legs; in writing, the strokes were used in a similar manner, in relation to the stemline on wood or stone. Now, I'm not suggesting that here we have the origin of the well-known present-day gesture of "thumbing the nose," but quickly count the central globs on each of the first four coins. Do you find five, as I do? Three of the globs on all the drachmas have curved tails; two are just plain round. Could these five globs represent the five fingers of one hand? Could the curved tails on three of them represent three curved fingers? In other words, are these five globs and three tails a schematic representation of a secret druidic hand sign?

Ready to explore further? It is generally agreed by authorities that Oghams were a cryptic (hidden, secret, occult) script. The alphabet described above was only the basic Oghams script. There were several secondary varieties, such as "wheel Oghams," which St.

Columba (521-591) seems to have known; the "bird Oghams," the "tree Oghams," the "hill Oghams," the "church Oghams," the "color Oghams," and so forth. Now, how about those strange bird designs on early Anglo-Saxon coins? Are you with me?

There are Pictish Oghams apparently derived from Irish Oghams, and I find in one of my sources (David Diringer, *The Alphabet—A Key to the History of Mankind*, 3rd edition, London, 1968):

It is noteworthy that many Pictish Oghamic inscriptions and other Pictish stone monuments contain pictorial symbols, consisting of geometrical signs, representations of animals, birds, fishes, etc. Professor Macalister holds that these pictorial symbols, numbering about fifty, may represent a pictorial heraldry.

Heraldry! Could these previously puzzling Celtic coins of the Elusates tribe in southwestern Gaul express the origin of heraldry? Come now—do you still see a crude, barbaric, stylized head on these concave silver drachmas? I'm still staring at the fifth coin, the obverse side of the stater of Tasciovanus, in an effort to understand what it is trying to say. Some nights I see it in my dreams....

COINS FROM THE KYTHERA EXCAVATION

by John D. MacIsaac

This past year has seen the publication of the efforts of the University Museum and the British School at Athens on Kythera.¹ The primary value of this work lies in the investigation of the Minoan colony discovered at the port of Kastri, old Scandia, but sixteen coins of the Roman and Byzantine period were found together with associated ceramic, glass and architectural remains. The editors pursued the history of the island through Byzantine times in the interest of completeness, and in this endeavour the coins recovered were useful beacons.² It is my desire to supplement the information provided on these coins in the publication and offer some conjecture on the history of the Kastri area which is thereby allowed.³

The coins belong to one or another of four groups, two deposits in the Kastri area, ν and ϕ ; the upper, Byzantine levels of the Neck Trenches; the Roman Imperial layer of the great tomb E to the north-east of Kastri proper; and deposit ω , a collection of unstratified material from the general area.

ν 18: Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine and Martina, follis, year 6 (615/16 A.D.), Nicomedia, officina B. The other references are adequate.

ν 19: Constans I or Constantius II, Aes II (349-354 A.D.), eastern mint. The FEL TEMP REPARATIO (falling horseman) type, of which this is an example, is confined to Constantius II and Constans I Augusti and Constantius Gallus and Julian Caesars, so the

attribution here given to Constantine I is incorrect. The style and module of this coin determine its assignment to the senior emperors and early date.

ν20: Maurice Tiberius, half-follis, uncertain year (582-602 A.D.), officina A. The X taken by the author as the regnal date is simply the cross which is the ordinary adjunct of this type; the actual date is obscured. The broad face suggests Nicomedia as the mint, but this is not certain: cf. A. R. Bellinger, *Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection*, I, Washington, 1966, p. 329, no. 115b.

ν21: Justin II and Sophia, half-follis, year 6 (570/71 A.D.), Constantinople, officina A, Bellinger, p. 215, no. 49b.

ν22: Maurice Tiberius, follis, year 3 (584/85 A.D.), uncertain mint and officina.

φ74: Justinian I or Justin II and Sophia, one-eighth follis, Constantinople, officina B. The question of which emperor issued these pieces is not yet fully resolved: Warwick Wroth, *Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum*, London, 1908, p. 72 and D. M. Metcalf, "The Slavonic threat to Greece circa 580: Some evidence from Athens," *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 151ff. favor assignment to Justinian, but they are strongly countered by J. B. Bury, "A misinterpreted monogram of the sixth century," *Melanges offerts a M. Gustave Schlumberger*, II, Paris, 1924, pp. 301-302 and Bellinger, *op. cit.*, p. 218 n. 60. The Kythera coin sheds no light on the problem other than the doubtful one of association: there are no coins found here that are certainly Justinian's, while several of Justin's are found.

φ75: Phocas, half-follis (603-610 A.D.), Cyzicus, uncertain officina. The author's suggestion that the coin be given to Tiberius II cannot stand. The eastern mints struck coins with Latin marks of value under Tiberius, Maurice and Phocas, but in Maurice's reign, only at Antioch, and during Tiberius' rule the half-follis does not seem to have been struck at Cyzicus. There does not seem to be adequate room in the first portion of the imperial signature to posit the normal number of letters that Tiberius requires, while Phocas fits neatly; the letter following the break for the crown is almost certainly Phocas' P and not Tiberius' T.



φ76: Tiberius II, one-eighth follis (579-582 A.D.), Constantinople, Bellinger p. 276, no. 22.8.

ω350: Valentinian II or House of Theodosius (388-395 A.D.). The SALVS REIPUBLICAE type, of which this is an example, was introduced by Theodosius I as a victory record of his war with Magnus Maximus. The author's reading of the reverse inscription mistakes the upper portion of the trophy that Nike carries for V, and what in fact can be read is PVB. The style is that of the Rome mint, but the obverse is so poor that the possibility that this is an imitation can not be ruled out.

ω351: Justin II and Sophia, follis, uncertain year, Antioch, officina Γ, cf. Bellinger, p. 243, no. 152a.

ω352: Antoninus Pius, as (139-140 A.D.), Rome. The reference to stated portion of the *British Museum Catalogue* is correct, but the diameter of this coin clearly makes it an as, not a sestertius as here stated and in the text.

ω353: Maurice Tiberius, nummus (582-602 A.D.), unknown mint. This issue is an imperial one rather than Ostrogothic as suggested by the author (his reference is to a coin having a profile rather than facing bust, as on this coin). The Ostrogoths of the mid and later sixth century, subject as they were to the none too gentle attentions of Belisarius, Narses and John, would have been very unlikely to imitate the style of Justinian. The choice of imperial reign is limited to Justinian

and Maurice. The former introduced the facing bust in 538/39 A.D. and employed it on the latest of his nummi (i.e. Bellinger, p. 193, no. 373ff.). Maurice struck a wider variety of copper than either of his predecessors, but no nummus has yet been given him. This would be it on analogy to the Carthage mint coin, Bellinger, p. 365, no. 243.

ω354: Justin II and Sophia, follis, year 8 (572/73 A.D.), Nicomedia, uncertain officina, Bellinger, p. 229, no. 98a.

ω355: Constantius II, Aes III (349-361 A.D.), unknown mint. The type is indeed a FEL TEMP REPARATIO issue (falling horseman), and though the inscription is here misread, enough survives to give the coin to Constantius.

ω356: Constans I or Constantius II, another, parallel to ν19.

E69: This badly worn coin was not worthy of photographic reproduction, but I trust the author's assignment to Antoninus Pius.

In summary, I would offer two suggestions about the Kastri material. The numismatic data are very scanty, but they "dove-tail" neatly with the other remains: the long period of obscurity between classical Greece and the second century A.D. is illuminated only by the rare coins struck on the island celebrating its cult of Aphrodite, and it is this cult that is the chief occasion of Pausanias' mention of the place. Generally, on the island, the high imperial material is the standard evidence of Roman water-works and road building,⁵ a possible temple and, of course, the two coins of Antoninus Pius. The next landmark is the group of three imperial coins of the mid-fourth century and associated late Roman glass and pottery,⁶ which must, I believe, mark an epoch separate from the Byzantine activity in the sixth and seventh centuries. The only event one may point to that may have encouraged residence, or at least the tourist trade, on Kythera at this time is the brief reign of Julian, who renovated the dying pagan religion and attempted to restore the fading glory of Hellas.⁷ A restoration of the most ancient Aphrodite cult in Greece would suit his policy well, and if no coins of his have been found, three of his immediate predecessors' have been.

Between Julian and Justinian we have only the single SALVS REIPVBLICAE coin of the late fourth century, the barest slip of evidence to carry us to the imperial twilight. The end of the early Byzantine habitation at Kastri has been reasonably assigned by Ms. Herrin⁸ to the depredations of the Slavs. I would offer that the repopulation of the area in the sixth century was also due to the coming of those barbarians. Slavic pressure on the empire began during Justinian's reign, and during his time much restoration of ancient defenses was accomplished.⁹ Much of the effort was in vain as the inroads continued and spread during his successors' times, but the Slavs were mostly confined to land marauding until the second decade of the seventh century. It seems likely that some inhabitants of war-troubled mainland Greece would well have been prepared to come to the relative safety of the island, protected by its newly rebuilt fort. The single largest grouping of coins found during the excavations define this period well, from one possible coin of Justinian to an early coin of Heraclius. The barbaric tide could not be halted: Kythera was one victim.

1 *Kythera, Excavations and Studies*, J. N. Coldstream and G. L. Huxley eds., American edition, Noyes Press, New Jersey, 1973.

2 *Ibid*, pp. 43, 55, 223, 308.

3 My ability to correct and make additions to the information provided by Professor Huxley, *op. cit.*, pp. 211f., 215 and Pl. 64 is completely dependent on the quality of the editors' work, but as will be readily seen, this is a magnificent publication, the scholarly discipline of which should be a model to others.

4 Pausanias, III, 23, 1.

5 *Kythera*, p. 39f., figure 7.

6 Deposit ν 1-5, 8 for the pottery, ν 28-29 glass and ω 376-378. The architectural survivals ϳ and σ, which seem to be earlier than the balance of the early Byzantine material, may be related, but the evidence is stronger from the Neck trenches for two phases of late Roman habitation.

7 See, for example, the *Panegyric of Mamertinus*, ix, 9. For the restoration of paganism, besides his own works see Ammianus xxii, 12.

8 P. 44.

9 Procopius, *The Buildings*, iv. Note especially the remark on the multiple towers as a characteristic of Justinian's forts (iv, 5, 4).

COINS AND ARTIFACTS

A PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES FOR SALE

TERMS

All of the coins and artifacts for sale in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine and as described. The grading of all items is very conservative. Coins are sent on a five day approval basis. Orders with accompanying payments (and alternate selections) are preferred, and postal charges will not be affixed to all such orders over \$10.00. (Orders for less than

this amount, please add \$.50 for postage and handling.) California residents, please add the appropriate sales tax.

As most coins are one of a kind, a list of alternate choices is recommended. Please note that the illustrations are not necessarily according to scale. See text description for sizes.

GOLD COINS

GREEK GOLD

- A1. MYSIA, Cyzicus, 480-400 B.C., electrum hecte (1.32 gm.). Sphinx standing l. on tunny, forearm raised/Mill sail incuse. See W. Greenwell, "The Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus," *Numismatic Chronicle*, Series III, Volume VII, Plate IV, 28. EF but obverse off center 550.00
- A2. CYRENAICA, Cyrene, 4th century B.C., gold litra (0.84 gm.). $\overline{\text{KTA}}$ horned head of Carneios l., star behind/Head of Cyrene r. with hair rolled up. Cf. BMC 151. F+ 200.00

ROMAN GOLD

- A3. TIBERIUS, 14-37 A.D., aureus (7.47 gm.). Rome mint. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius r./PONTIF MAXIM, Livia seated r. Cohen 15. VG 400.00
- A4. Another aureus (7.64 gm.). Type as above but with larger head and portrait less refined F/VG 425.00
- A5. NERO, 54-68 A.D., aureus (7.47 gm.) struck 60 A.D. Rome mint. NERO-CAESAR-AVG-IMP, bare head of young Nero r./PONTIF-MAX-TR-P-VII-COS-III-P-P, Ceres standing l. holding corn ears and long torch, in field EX SC. Cohen 217. RIC 26. F with slash across emperor's hair and ear 450.00
- A6. VESPASIAN, 69-79 A.D., aureus (7.08 gm.) struck 72/73 A.D. Rome mint. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII, laureate head of Vespasian r./VIC AVG across field, Victory standing r. on globe and holding laurel crown. Cohen 586. RIC 51. F, gouge at jowl on obverse, light reverse graffiti 800.00

- A7. MARCUS AURELIUS, Caesar 139-161 A.D. aureus (7.17 gm.) struck 148/149 A.D. Rome mint. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F, bare-headed and draped bust of M. Aurelius r./TR POT-II COS-II, Fides standing r. holding corn ears and basket of fruit. RIC 445A. Nice VF with light corrosion on reverse and in obverse legend 1350.00
- A8. SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, 193-211 A.D., aureus (6.75 gm.) struck 207 A.D. Rome mint. SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head of Septimius Severus r./P M TR P XV COS III P P, Aesculapius standing facing in distyle temple between two coiled serpents and leaning on caduceus. RIC 205. Very rare type. EF/VF+, small edge nick 3250.00
- A9. CARACALLA, 198-217 A.D., aureus (6.62 gm.) struck 215 A.D. Rome mint. ANTONI NVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate and cuir-assed bust of Caracalla l./P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P, Serapis standing l. raising right hand and holding long sceptre. Unpublished for this obverse bust, but cf. RIC 263. Nice VF 3500.00
- A10. CONSTANTIUS I, Caesar 293-305, aureus (5.15 gm.) struck c. 303 A.D. Antioch mint. CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES, laureate head of Constantius r./HERCVLI CONS CAES, Hercules standing l. leaning on staff and holding stone, Ψ SMAZ* in exergue. Cohen 145. RIC 28. Extremely rare type. VF with edge nick and light vertical scratch on neck of caesar, tooled 2000.00

A11. VALENS, 364-378 A.D., solidus (4.35 gm.) struck February 364-August 367 A.D. Antioch mint. D N VALENS PER P AVG, draped and cuirassed bust of Valens r. with diadem of pearls/RESTITVTOR REIPVBLI CAE, emperor standing facing with head r. holding labarum and small Victory on globe, ANTA in exergue. RIC 2d, though exact combination of mint marks and other details is not listed. VF+	600.00	A18. Tremissis (1.40 gm.), Constantinople mint. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Justin r./Victory standing facing, head l., holding laurel crown and globus cruciger, star in r. field. Morrisson 2/Cp/AV/16. VF/F	75.00
A12. HONORIUS, 393-423 A.D., solidus (4.35 gm.) struck September 394-January 395. Mediolanum mint. D N HONORIVS P F AVG, draped and cuirassed bust of Honorius r. with diadem of pearls/VICTORIA AVG, emperor standing r. holding standard and small Victory on globe, left foot on captive, M D in field, COMOB in exergue. Cohen 44. RIC 35c. Scarce. FDC	650.00	A19. Another tremissis (1.35 gm.), Constantinople mint. Type as above only reverse legend ends in H instead of M. Morrisson 2/Cp/AV/17. VF	80.00
A13. LEO I, 457-474 A.D., semissis (2.05 gm.). D N LEO PERPET AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Leo r./VICTORIA AVGG, Victory seated r. inscribing shield, small figure of emperor behind her, star in l. field, ankh-shaped Christogram at end of legend, CONOB in exergue. Goodacre 10. VF with minor obverse graffiti	150.00	A20. JUSTINIAN I, 527-565 A.D., solidus (4.48 gm.), Constantinople mint, officina Z. Helmeted and cuirassed bust of Justinian facing, holding shield ornamented with horseman and transverse spear behind head/Victory standing facing holding long cross and globus cruciger, star in r. field. Cf. Morrisson 4/Cp/AV/1-3, but officina Z unlisted. VF	350.00
A14. ANTHEMIUS, 467-472 A.D., solidus (4.11 gm.). D N ANTHEMIVS P P AVG, draped, cuirassed and helmeted bust of Anthemius facing, holding transverse spear behind head/SALVS RIPVBLICAE (<i>sic</i>), two emperors standing facing, each holding spear and together holding globus cruciger, below it a star, COMOB in exergue. Cohen 6. Very rare. VF, holed and plugged at bottom of bust	700.00	A21. Another solidus (4.54 gm.), Constantinople mint, officina I. Helmeted and cuirassed bust of Justinian facing holding globus cruciger and shield ornamented with horseman/Victory standing facing holding long Christogram and globus cruciger. Morrisson 4/Cp/AV/20. Nearly EF, slight crease	150.00
BYZANTINE GOLD		A22. MAURICE TIBERIUS, 582-602 A.D., solidus (4.40 gm.), Constantinople mint, officina E. Helmeted bust of Maurice facing, holding globus cruciger, cuirass and shield suggested by series of parallel lines/Victory standing facing holding long Christogram and globus cruciger. Morrisson 7/Cp/AV/06. EF	200.00
A15. ANASTASIUS, 491-518 A.D., solidus (4.33 gm.), Constantinople mint, officina H. Bust of Anastasius facing, wearing crested helmet and cuirass and holding shield ornamented with horseman and transverse spear behind head/Victory standing l. holding long Christogram, star in l. field. Morrisson 1/Cp/AV/13. Nearly EF	275.00	A23. Another solidus (3.82 gm.), Constantinople mint, officina Γ. Type as above. Morrisson 7/Cp/AV/04. VF, double struck	150.00
A16. Semissis (2.15 gm.), Constantinople mint, officina not indicated. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Anastasius r./Victory seated r. on arms inscribing shield, Christogram in r. field. Morrisson 1/Cp/AV/16-18. VF/F, holed and plugged	100.00	A24. Tremissis (1.48 gm.), Constantinople mint, no officina indicated. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Maurice r./Cross potent. Ratto 1027. D.O. 14.1-14.3. F/VF	85.00
A17. JUSTIN I, 518-527 A.D., solidus (4.41 gm.), Constantinople mint, officina Δ. Helmeted and cuirassed bust of Justin facing holding shield ornamented with horseman and transverse spear behind head/Victory standing facing holding long cross and globus cruciger, star in r. field. Morrisson Type 2, this officina unlisted but cf. 2/Cp/AV/10. VF, ragged flan	175.00	A25. HERACLIUS and HERACLIUS CONSTANTINE, 613-630 A.D., solidus (4.32 gm.), Constantinople mint, officina E. Facing busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine as a young boy, cross above/Cross potent on three steps. Wroth 18. Superb	225.00
		A26. Another solidus (4.44 gm.), Constantinople mint, officina θ. Type as above. Cf. Morrisson 10/Cp/AV/15. VF	200.00
		A27. CONSTANS II, 641-668 A.D., solidus (4.45 gm.), Constantinople mint, officina Δ. Facing bust of Constans holding cross/Cross potent on three steps. Cf. Wroth 12. EF with some flatness on legend	250.00
		A28. Another solidus (4.37 gm.), Constantinople mint, officina Γ. Type as above but with Z in r. field of reverse. Cf. Wroth 22. EF with some flatness on edge	275.00



A1



A2



A3



A4



A5



A6



A7



A8



A9



A10



A11



A12



A13



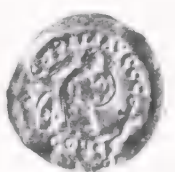
A14



A15



A16



A17



A18



A19



A20



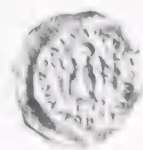
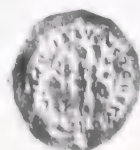
A21



A22



A23



A29. CONSTANS II and CONSTANTINE IV, 659-668 A.D., solidus (4.22 gm.), Constantinople mint, officina Z. Facing busts of Constans with long beard and Constantine, cross between/Cross potent on three steps. Wroth 47. Nearly EF, vertical scratch across face of Constans	200.00	A35. CONSTANTINE VII and ROMANUS II, 945-969 A.D., solidus (4.35 gm.). Nimbate bust of Christ facing/Facing busts of Constantine and Romanus holding patriarchal cross. BMC 60. Morrisson 37/Cp/AV/16. VF+	450.00
A30. CONSTANS II, CONSTANTINE IV, HERACLIUS and TIBERIUS, 659-668 A.D., solidus (4.39 gm.), Constantinople mint, unclear officina. Facing busts of Constans and Constantine, cross between/Tall cross potent on three steps, Heraclius and Tiberius on either side, each holding globus cruciger. D.O. 31. Nice EF, double struck on reverse	400.00	A36. CONSTANTINE IX, 1042-1055 A.D., scyphate nomisma (4.29 gm.). Nimbate bust of Christ facing/Facing bust of Constantine holding globus cruciger and hilt of sword, eight-pointed star on either side. Goodacre 3. EF, poor fabric, ragged flan	175.00
A31. CONSTANTINE IV, 668-685 A.D., tremissis (1.40 gm.), Constantinople mint, uncertain officina. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantine r./Cross potent. Cf. Ratto 1671. Not in Morrisson. Rare. Mint condition but unusual strike, thus VF/EF	100.00	A37. CONSTANTINE X, 1059-1067 A.D., scyphate nomisma (4.40 gm.). Nimbate Christ enthroned facing/Constantine standing facing holding labarum and globus cruciger. Morrisson 51/Cp/AV/01. Superb	225.00
A32. CONSTANTINE IV, HERACLIUS and TIBERIUS, 670-680 A.D., solidus (4.36 gm.), Constantinople mint, officina Z. Facing bust of Constantine wearing crested helmet and cuirass, holding shield ornamented with horseman and transverse spear behind head/Tall cross potent on three steps, Heraclius and Tiberius standing on either side, each holding globus cruciger. Morrisson 14/Cp/AV/10. Rare. Superb	275.00	A38. NICEPHORUS III, 1078-1081 A.D., white gold scyphate nomisma (3.83 gm.). Nimbate Christ enthroned facing/Nicephorus standing facing holding labarum and globus cruciger. Morrisson 55/Cp/AV/1. VF	200.00
A33. Another solidus (4.36 gm.), Constantinople mint, officina illegible. Type as above. VF+	225.00	A39. ALEXIUS I, 1081-1118 A.D., scyphate nomisma (4.29 gm.). Nimbate Christ enthroned facing/Alexius standing facing holding labarum and globus cruciger. Wroth type I. VF	375.00
A34. LEO III and CONSTANTINE V, 720-741 A.D., solidus (4.35 gm.), Constantinople mint. Facing bust of Leo holding globus cruciger/Facing bust of Constantine holding globus cruciger. Cf. Morrisson 22/Cp/AV/o2 VF, light reverse graffiti	225.00	A40. ANDRONICUS II, 1282-1328 A.D., scyphate nomisma (3.78 gm.). Bust of Virgin within city walls of Constantinople/Christ standing facing and crowning Andronicus and Andronicus III. BMC 19. Ratto 2228. VF	175.00

ROMAN BRONZE COINS

(Note: Not all coins are plated.)

AUGUSTUS, 27 B.C.-14 A.D.

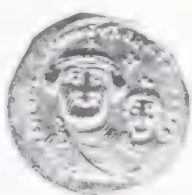
B1. Sestertius struck by Tiberius c. 22 A.D. Rome mint. DIVO AVGVSTO S·P·Q·R·, quadriga of elephants l. with riders, drawing car on which Augustus seated l./TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST·P M TR POT XXXII X around large S C. Cohen 304. RIC (Tib) 41. BMC 125. About F	300.00	B3. As struck 10-12 A.D. Rome mint. IMP CAESAR DIVI F AVGVSTVS·IMP XX, bare head of Augustus l./PONTIF MAXIM TRIBVN POT XXXIII around large S C. Cohen 226. RIC 219. Nice VF, dark patina	125.00
B2. Dupondius struck by Tiberius c. 22 A.D. Rome mint. DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER, radiate head of Augustus l./PROVIDENT S C, altar. Cohen 228. BMC 146. VF, brown patina with spots of green and red corrosion	150.00	B4. Another as, struck 10-6 B.C. Lugdunum mint. CAESAR PONT MAX, laureate head of Augustus r./ROM ET AVG, altar of Lugdunum. Cohen 240. RIC 360. BMC 549. VF but somewhat pitted and with several gouges on neck and jaw of Augustus	120.00



A24



A25



A26



A27



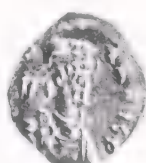
A28



A29



A30



A31



A32



A33



A34



A35



A36



A37



A38



A39



A40



AGRIPPA, †12 B.C.

- B5. As struck by Tiberius c. 23-32 A.D. Rome mint. M·A·AGRIPPA·L·F·COS·III, head of Agrippa l. with rostral crown/S C, Neptune standing l. holding dolphin and trident. Cohen 3. RIC (*Tib*) 32. BMC 161. VF 120.00

NERO CLAUDIUS DRUSUS, †9 B.C.

- B6. Sestertius struck by Claudius. Rome mint. NERO CLAUDIVS·DRVSVS GERMANICV S·IMP, bare head of Nero Claudius Drusus l./TI·CLAVDIVS CAESAR·AVG P·M·TR·P·IM P·P·P·S·C, Claudius seated l. on curule chair, arms around. Cohen 8. RIC 79. Rare. F with mottled green and brown patina 150.00

TIBERIUS, 14-37 A.D.

- B7. Dupondius struck by Augustus 10-11 A.D. Lugdunum mint. TI CAESAR AVGVST F IMPERAT VII, laureate head of Tiberius r./ROM ET AVG, altar of Lugdunum. Cohen 37. RIC (*Aug*) 370. BMC 583. VF/EF, reverse slightly off center, a few spots of green corrosion 200.00
- B8. As struck 22 A.D. Rome mint. TI CAESAR DIVI·AVG·F·AVGVST·IMP·V·III, bare head of Tiberius l./PONTIF MAXIM·TRIBVN·POTEST·XXIII around large S C. Cohen 25. RIC 18. VF/F, reverse double struck 50.00

GERMANICUS, †19 A.D.

- B9. Dupondius struck by Tiberius c. 23-32 A.D. Rome mint. GERMANICVS CAESAR, Germanicus in quadriga r./SIGNIS RECEPT DE VICTIS GERM S C, Germanicus standing l. holding sceptre. Cohen 7. RIC 36. F 100.00

CALIGULA, 37-41 A.D.

- B10. As struck 37/38 A.D. C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT, bare head of Caligula l./VESTA S C, Vesta seated l. on throne holding long sceptre. Cohen 26. BMC 46. F/VF with reddish brown patina 150.00

CLAUDIUS, 41-54 A.D.

- B11. As struck 41-46 A.D. TI CLAUDIVS CAES AR AVG P M TR·P·IMP, bare head of Claudius l./S C, Minerva standing l. brandishing shield and javelin. Cohen 84. BMC 149. VF 75.00

NERO, 54-68 A.D.

- B12. Sestertius. Rome mint. NERO CLAUDIVS CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P, laureate head of Nero r./ANNONA AVGVS TI CERES S C, Ceres seated l. holding sceptre and facing standing Annona. Cohen 20. RIC 80. VF with pitting on obverse and minor die breaks on reverse 200.00

- B13. As struck 64-68 A.D. Rome mint. NERO CAESAR AVG GERM IMP, laureate head of Nero r./PACE P R VBIO PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S C, temple of Janus with closed doors. Cohen 171. RIC 198. VF/VF+, dark olive patina 135.00

GALBA, 68-69 A.D.

- B14. Sestertius. Rome mint. SER GALBA IMP CAES AVG TR P, laureate head of Galba r./S C, Victory advancing l. Cohen 256. F, some pitting 200.00
- B15. A similar piece, of more refined style but F+/VG and cleaned 175.00
- B16. Dupondius. Rome mint. IMP SER GALBA AVG TR P, laureate head of Galba r./S P Q R OB CIV SER within oak wreath. RIC 69. VF, dark brown patina 250.00
- B17. As. Narbo mint. SER SVLPIC GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG P M TR P, laureate head of Galba r. with globe at base of neck/S C, legionary eagle between two standards. C. 268. BMC 264. VF, some obverse graffiti and reverse corrosion but good portrait 225.00

VITELLIUS, 69 A.D.

- B18. As. Tarraco mint. A VITELLIVS IMP GER laureate head of Vitellius l. with globe at base of neck/FIDES EXERCITVVM S C, clasped hands. Cohen 34. BMC 103. Rare. F/VG, poor fabric 120.00

VESPASIAN, 69-79 A.D.

- B19. Sestertius. Rome mint. IMP CAESAR VES PASIANVS AVG P M TR P, laureate head of Vespasian r./TET DOMITIANVS CAESA S C, Titus and Domitian seated facing each other. Unpublished. VF+, a magnificent portrait in extremely bold relief, uneven surface, Tiber River patina 2500.00
- Ex Baranowsky Collection. Found in the Tiber River. This coin has been authenticated by the British Museum and is apparently unique.*

- B20. Another sestertius, struck 71 A.D. Rome mint. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III, laureate head of Vespasian r./IVDAEA CAPTA S C, Jew standing on l. of palm tree beside arms, Jewess seated on r. in attitude of mourning. Cohen 232. RIC 424. VF, brown patina 550.00

- B21. Another sestertius, struck 72/73 A.D. Rome mint. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III, laureate head of Vespasian r./ROMA S C, Roma standing l. holding spear and small Victory. Cohen 419. RIC 519. Nearly VF, dark patina 85.00



B2



B3



B4



B5



B7



B1



B6



B8



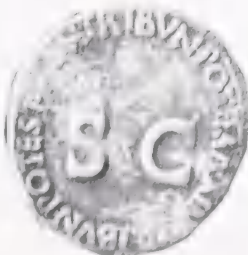
B9



B10



B11



B22. Dupondius struck 77/78 A.D. Lugdunum mint. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS VIII P P, laureate head of Vespasian r. with globe at base of neck/FIDES PVBLICA S C, Fides standing l. holding patera and cornucopiae. Cohen 166. BMC 828. Nearly EF, hints of multiple striking on reverse	175.00	HADRIAN, 117-138 A.D.	
B23. As struck 71 A.D. Rome mint. IMP CAES AR VESPASIAN COS VIII, laureate head of Vespasian l./VICTORIA AVGVST S C, Victory advancing r. holding laurel crown. RIC 502. F+, chocolate brown patina	50.00	B30. As struck 134-138 A.D. Rome mint. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate head of Hadrian r. with draped left shoulder/CAPPA DOCIA S C, the province of Cappadocia standing l. and holding a miniature of Mt. Argaeus and standard. Cohen 207. RIC 848. VF, dark green patina	225.00
TITUS, 79-81 A.D.		B31. Another as struck 134-138 A.D. Rome mint. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate head of Hadrian r./S C within oak wreath. Cohen 1394. VF, high relief	100.00
B24. As struck 80 A.D. Rome mint. IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P COS VIII, laureate head of Titus r./AEQVITAS AVGVST S C, Equity standing l. holding scales and sceptre. Cohen 4. RIC 121a. VF, green and red patina	200.00	SABINA, †137 A.D.	
DOMITIAN, 81-96 A.D.		B32. Dupondius. Rome mint. SABINA AVGVST A HADRIANI AVG P P, diademed and draped bust of Sabina r. with hair in queue at back/PIETAS AVG S C, Pietas standing l. with child on either side. Cohen 53. RIC 1040. Scarce. Good VF, excellent portrait and beautiful brown patina	125.00
B25. As struck 82 A.D. Lugdunum mint, IMP D CAES DIVI VESP F AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII, laureate head of Domitian r./CERES AVGVST S C, Ceres standing l. holding corn ears and sceptre. Cohen 34. RIC 451. VF+/VF, sharp portrait	150.00	AELIUS, Caesar 136-138 A.D.	
B26. Another as, struck April-November 85 A.D. Rome mint. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XI CENS POT P P, laureate bust of Domitian r. with draped left shoulder/SALVTI AVGVSTI S C, altar. Cohen 418. RIC 304a. BMC 358. VF, nice brown patina but traces of green corrosion and slightly double struck	200.00	B33. Dupondius or as. L AELIVS CAESAR, bare head of Aelius r./TR POT COS II PANNONIA S C, the province of Pannonia standing l. holding vexillum and lifting skirt. Cohen 25. RIC 1071. F, rough surface	150.00
B27. Another as, struck 87 A.D. Rome mint. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XIII CENS PER P, laureate head of Domitian r./VIRTVTI AVGVSTI S C, Virtus standing r. holding spear and parazonium. RIC 356b. VF, green patina	200.00	ANTONINUS PIUS, 138-161 A.D.	
NERVA, 96-98 A.D.		B34. Dupondius struck 159/160 A.D. Rome mint. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XXIII, radiate head of Pius r./COS III S C, figure on column within shrine. Cf. RIC 1039 (as). VF	90.00
B28. As struck 97 A.D. Rome mint. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P, laureate head of Nerva r./FORTVNA AVGVST S C, Fortuna standing l. holding rudder and cornucopiae. Cohen 67. RIC 83. F	60.00	B35. Another as, struck 148/149 A.D. Rome mint. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XII, laureate head of Pius r./MVNIFICENTIA AVG, elephant walking r., in exergue COS III S C. Cohen 565. RIC 862a. VF, green patina	85.00
TRAJAN, 98-117 A.D.		B36. Another as, struck 150/151 A.D. Rome mint. IMP CAES T AEL HADR ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, laureate head of Pius r./TR POT XIII COS III, in exergue ANNONA AVG, Annona seated l. holding corn ears and cornucopiae, modius to l., S C in field. Cohen 49. RIC 880. BMC 1875. Nearly EF with an unusually sharp reverse	150.00
B29. As struck 103-111 A.D. Rome mint. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate head of Trajan r. with draped left shoulder/S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C, legionary eagle between two standards. Cohen 579. RIC 588. Good VF with green patina	225.00	FAUSTINA I, †141 A.D.	
		B37. As struck 141/143 A.D. Rome mint. DIVA FAVSTINA, diademed and veiled bust of Faustina r./AETERNITAS S C, Pietas standing l. sacrificing over lighted altar. Cohen 143. BMC 1558. EF/VF, obverse slightly off center and tooled	175.00



B12



B14



B15



B21



B19



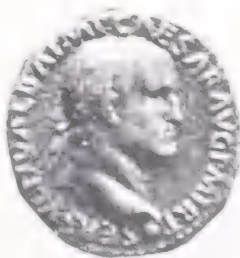
B20



B13



B16



B17



B18



B22



MARCUS AURELIUS, 161-180 A.D.

B38. Sestertius struck as caesar, 151/152 A.D. Rome mint. AVRELIVS CAESAR ANTONINI AVG PII FIL, bare head of M. Aurelius r./TR POT VI COS II, in field VIRTVS S C, Virtus standing l. holding reversed spear and parazonium. RIC 1304. VF. remnants of green corrosion 120.00

B39. As struck as caesar, 140-144 A.D. Rome mint. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F COS bare head of M. Aurelius r./PIETAS AVG S C, knife, sprinkler, ewer, lituus and simpulum. Cohen 455. RIC 1240a. Nice VF/EF, some tooling 175.00

FAUSTINA II, †175 A.D.

B40. As struck 145/146 A.D. Rome mint. FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL, diademed and draped bust of Faustina r./HILARITAS S C, Hilaritas standing r. holding palm branch. Cohen 115. RIC 1396. VF+/VF, bold portrait, large pit on reverse but attractive green patina 60.00

LUCIUS VERUS, Caesar 161-169 A.D.

B41. As struck December 164-August 165 A.D. Rome mint. L VERVS AVG ARMENIACVS, laureate head of L. Verus r./FORT RED TR P V IMP II COS II S C, Fortuna seated r. holding cornucopiae and rudder. Cohen 108 RIC 1414. VF+/F+, reverse corrosion 100.00

LUCILLA, wife of Lucius Verus

B42. Sestertius. Rome mint. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F, draped bust of Lucilla r./VENVS S C, Venus standing l. holding apple and sceptre. Cohen 77. RIC 1767. F/VG, reverse pitting but good portrait 125.00

COMMODUS, 177-192 A.D.

B43. Sestertius struck 181/182 A.D. Rome mint. M ANTONINVS COMMODVS AVG, laureate head of Commodus r./TR P VII IMP III COS III P P S C, Roma standing l. holding small Victory and spear. Cohen 829. RIC 324. F+, nice olive green patina 65.00

B44. As struck 192 A.D. Rome mint. L AEL AVREL COMM AVG P FEL, head of Commodus r. as Hercules wearing lionskin head-dress/HERCVL ROMAN AVGV S C, club of Hercules in laurel wreath. Cohen 193. RIC 644. BMC 723. VF/F, small flan, pretty light green patina, some reverse corrosion 85.00

CRISPINA, wife of Commodus

B45. Sestertius. Rome mint. CRISPINA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Crispina r./TIT(?)ITIA S C, Laetitia (?) standing l. holding corn ears and rudder on globe. Unpublished variety. The blundered reverse legend and irregular attributes of the personification make precise identification impossible, but see RIC 669. F, broad flan and light brown patina 150.00

B46. As struck 180-183 A.D. Rome mint. CRISPINA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Crispina r./IVNO S C, Juno standing l. holding patera and sceptre, peacock at feet to l. Cohen 23. RIC 679. BMC 431. F, ragged flan 60.00

CLODIUS ALBINUS, 195-197 A.D.

B47. Sestertius struck 194/195 A.D. Rome mint. D CLOD SEPT ALBIN CAES, bare head of Albinus r./MINER PACIF COS II S C, Minerva standing l. holding olive branch, spear and shield. Cohen 49. RIC 54a. F, good portrait 100.00

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, 193-211 A.D.

B48. As struck 208 A.D. Rome mint. SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head of Severus r. with aegis on left shoulder/P M TR P XVI COS III P P S C, Jupiter standing facing, head l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. Not in RIC but cf. RIC 790 (no aegis, TR P XVII, eagle at feet of Jupiter). F+ 75.00

JULIA DOMNA, †217 A.D.

B49. As struck by Caracalla. Rome mint. IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG, draped bust of Julia r./VOTA PVBLICA S C, Pietas standing l. and dropping incense over altar from box. Cohen 253. RIC (Caracalla) 608. Scarce type. F, green patina 60.00

CARACALLA, 198-217 A.D.

B50. As struck 217 A.D. Rome mint. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate head of Caracalla r./P M TR P XX COS IIII P P S C, Sol mounting quadriga l. Cohen 393. RIC 570. Scarce type. EF/VF, sharp portrait, slight edge damage and reverse pitting 225.00

B51. Another as struck 217 A.D. Rome mint. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate head of Caracalla r./P M TR P XX COS IIII P P S C, lion walking l. holding thunderbolt in mouth. Cohen 404. BMC 312. Scarce type. VF+/VF, green patina 200.00

GETA, 209-212 A.D.

B52. As struck 210 A.D. Rome mint. IMP CAES P SEPT GETA PIVS AVG, laureate head of Geta r./PONTIF TR P II COS II S C, Mars standing l. crowning trophy, holding spear and leaning against shield. Cohen 134. RIC 162a. BMC 223. Scarce type. VF 125.00

ELAGABALUS, 218-222 A.D.

B53. Sestertius struck 218 A.D. Rome mint. IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus r./PONTIF MAX TR P S C, Roma seated l. holding small Victory and reversed spear, shield propped against chair. Cohen 226. RIC 284. F, dark patina and reverse corrosion 175.00



B23



B24



B25



B26



B27



B28



B29



B30



B31



B32



B35



B36



B37



B39



B40



B54. As. Rome mint. IMP CAES M AVR ANTO NINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus r./MARS VIC TOR S C, Mars advancing r. carrying spear and trophy over left shoulder. Cohen 115. RIC 364. VF/F, lightly pitted 150.00

SEVERUS ALEXANDER, 222-235 A.D.

B55. Sestertius struck 229 A.D. Rome mint. IMP SEV ALEXANDER AVG, laureate head of Alexander r./P M TR P VIII COS III P P S C, emperor in quadriga r. Cohen 377. RIC 495. BMC 577. Rare. VF 85.00

B56. Another sestertius, struck 223 A.D. Rome mint. IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Alexander r./P M TR P XII COS III P P S C, Sol advancing l. holding whip. Cohen 441. RIC 535. VF, broad flan, large pit on reverse at feet of Sol 60.00

B57. As struck 231-235 A.D. Rome mint. IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Alexander r./MARS VLTOR S C, Mars advancing r. carrying spear and shield. RIC 637. VF+ 200.00

B58. Another as, struck 225 A.D. Rome mint. IMP CAES M AVR SEV ALEXANDER AVG, laureate and draped bust of Alexander r./P M TR P IIII COS P P S C, Mars standing r. holding reversed spear and shield. RIC 428. VF 225.00

B59. Another as, struck 229 A.D. Rome mint. IMP SEV ALEXANDER AVG, laureate head of Alexander r./P M TR P VIII COS III P P S C, emperor in quadriga r. Cohen 378. RIC 498. Rare type. F/VF, broad flan 65.00

ORBIANA, wife of Severus Alexander

B60. Sestertius. Rome mint. SALL BARBIA ORBIANA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Orbiانا r./CONCORDIA AVGVSTORVM S C, Concordia seated l. holding patera and double cornucopiae. Cohen 4. RIC 655. Rare. F/VF 225.00

JULIA MAMAEA, †235 A.D.

B61. Sestertius. Rome mint. IVLIA MAMAEA AVGVSTA, diademed and draped bust of Julia r./FELICITAS PVBLICA S C, Felicity standing facing with legs crossed, head l., holding caduceus and leaning on column. Cohen 21. RIC 676. F/VF, broad flan 75.00

B62. A similar piece, only F 40.00

B63. As. Rome mint. Type as above. Cohen 22. RIC 677. Nice VF/EF 85.00

MAXIMUS, Caesar 235-238 A.D.

B64. Sestertius struck early 236-April 238 A.D. Rome mint. MAXIMVS CAES GERM, bare-headed and draped bust of Maximus r./PRIN CIP I VVENTVTIS S C, Maximus standing l. holding baton and reversed spear, two standards to r. Cohen 14. RIC 13. F/VG 85.00

B65. As struck early 236-April 238 A.D. Rome mint. MAXIMVS CAES GERM, draped bust of Maximus r./PIETAS AVG S C, priestly emblems. Cohen 8. RIC 12b. EF/VF, green patina, some reverse corrosion 120.00

BALBINUS, 238 A.D.

B66. Sestertius. Rome mint. IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Balbinus r./PROVIDENTIA DEOR VM S C, Providence standing l. holding cornucopiae and pointing with wand to globe at feet. RIC 19. Scarce. F, light obverse graffiti on head 175.00

PUPIENUS, 238 A.D.

B67. Sestertius. Rome mint. IMP CAES M CLOD PVPIENVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Pupienus r./VICTORIA AVGG S C, Victory standing facing, head l., holding palm branch and laurel crown and lifting skirt. Cohen 38. RIC 23. Scarce. F, broad flan 225.00

GORDIAN III, 238-244 A.D.

B68. Sestertius of fourth issue. Rome mint. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian r./LIBERTAS AVG S C, Liberty standing l. holding pileus and sceptre. Cohen 153. RIC 318. Scarce type. F/VG, medallic flan 60.00

B69. Another sestertius of third issue, struck 240 A.D. Rome mint. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian r./P M TR P II COS P P S C, emperor sacrificing l. over lighted altar. Cohen 211. RIC 271. VF, good patina 110.00

B70. As of fourth issue. Rome mint. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian r./IOVI STAT ORI S C, Jupiter standing facing, head r., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. Cohen 112. RIC 298b. F, ragged flan 50.00

B71. Another as of fourth issue. Rome mint. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian r./P M TR P V COS II P P S C, Apollo seated l. holding branch and leaning on lyre. Cohen 263. RIC 303a. VF 42.50



B38



B42



B43



B45



B41



B44



B46



B47



B48



B49



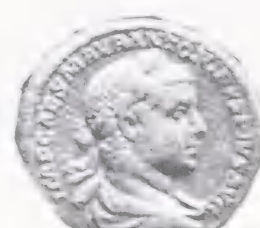
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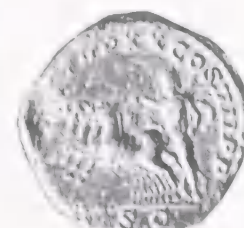
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B52



B54



PHILIP I, 244-249 A.D.

B72. Sestertius. Rome mint. IMP M IVL PHILIP PVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Philip r./FIDES MILITVM S C, Fides standing l. holding standard and sceptre. Cohen 62. RIC 173a. VF 125.00

B73. As. Rome mint. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip r./PAX AETERNA S C, Pax standing l. holding olive branch and transverse sceptre. Cohen 106. RIC 184b. VF 40.00

OTACILIA SEVERA, wife of Philip I

B74. Sestertius. Rome mint. MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Otacilia Severa r./CONCORDIA AVGG S C, Concordia seated l. holding patera and double cornucopiae. Cohen 10. RIC 203a. Nearly EF/F, obverse slightly double struck, green patina, considerable reverse corrosion 150.00

B75. A similar piece. VF with smaller flan 85.00

B76. Another sestertius, struck 248 A.D. Rome mint. MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Otacilia r./PIETAS AVGG S C, Pietas standing l. and sacrificing over lighted altar. Cohen 40. RIC 198a. EF/VF 100.00

B77. Dupondius struck 248 A.D. Rome mint. OTACIL SEVERA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Otacilia r. on crescent/SAE CVLARES AVGG S C, low column. RIC 202d. Rare type. VF, edge crack 200.00

PHILIP II, 247-249 A.D.

B78. Sestertius struck 244-246 A.D. Rome mint. M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES, bare-headed and draped bust of Philip r./PRINCIPI IVVENT S C, Philip in military attire standing r. and holding transverse spear and globe. RIC 255a VF, nice green patina 60.00

B79. Another sestertius, struck 248 A.D. Rome mint. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip r./SAE CVLARES AVGG S C, goat walking l. Cohen 73. RIC 264a. Scarce type. Nice VF with rich brown patina 150.00

TRAJAN DECIUS, 249-251 A.D.

B80. Double sestertius. Rome mint. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Decius r./FELICITAS SAECV LI S C, Felicity standing l. holding caduceus and cornucopiae. Cohen 39. RIC 115a. Rare. F, reverse corrosion 200.00

B81. Sestertius struck 249 A.D. Rome mint. IMP CAES C MESS Q DECIO TRAI AVG, laureate and draped bust of Decius r./VICTORIA AVG S C, Victory advancing l. holding laurel crown. Cohen 120. RIC 108a. Rare type. VF+, excellent portrait 200.00

B82. Dupondius. Rome mint. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, radiate and draped bust of Decius r./LIBERALITAS AVG S C, Liberality standing l. holding abacus and cornucopiae. Cohen 72. RIC 120c. Scarce type. VF+/VF, some tooling, excellent portrait 175.00

HOSTILIAN, Caesar 251 A.D.

B83. Sestertius. Rome mint. IMP CAE C VAL HOS MES QVINTVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Hostilian r./SECVRITAS AVGG S C, Security standing l., leaning on column, with right arm over head. Cohen 60. RIC 225. Very rare type. Nearly VF 175.00

VOLUSIAN, 251-253 A.D.

B84. Sestertius. Rome mint. IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Volusian r./FELICITAS PVBLICA S C, Felicity standing l., leaning on column and holding caduceus and transverse sceptre. Cohen 35. RIC 251a. Scarce. F+, good portrait 90.00

GALLIENUS, 253-268 A.D.

B85. Sestertius. Rome mint. IMP C P LIC GALLI ENVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Gallienus r./VIRTVS AVGG S C, Virtus standing l. Cohen 1295. RIC 248. F/VG 42.50

POSTUMUS, 259-268 A.D.

B86. Double sestertius. Lugdunum mint. IMP C M CASS LAT POSTVMVS AVG, radiate, cuirassed and draped bust of Postumus r./LAETITIA AVG, galley to r. RIC 143. F 50.00

B87. Another double sestertius. Lugdunum mint. IMP C M CASS LAT POSTVMVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Postumus r./VICTORIA AVG, Victory advancing l. holding laurel crown, captive at feet. Cohen 380. RIC 169. VF 60.00

AURELIAN, 270-275 A.D.

B88. As. Mediolanum-Ticinum mint. IMP AVREL IANVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Aurelian r./CONCORDIA AVGG, emperor and empress standing with clasped hands, bust of Sol r. between. Cohen 35. RIC 80. Scarce. F, green patina 80.00

SEVERUS II, 306-307 A.D.

B89. Follis. Treveri mint. IMP SEVERVS PIVS F AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Severus r./GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, Genius standing l. S F in field, PTR in exergue. RIC 651a. Rare. EF/VG, reverse corrosion 85.00

ROMULUS, †309 A.D.

B90. Follis. Ostia mint. DIVO ROMVLO NVBIS CONS, bare head of Romulus r./AETERN AE MEMORIAE, temple with domed roof, MOSTQ in exergue. RIC 34. VF 250.00

PLATE XIX



B53



B55



B56



B60



B57



B58



B63



B65



B70



B61



B64



B66



B67





B67



B72



B74



B75



B79



B71



B73



B76



B77



B82



B80



B81



B83

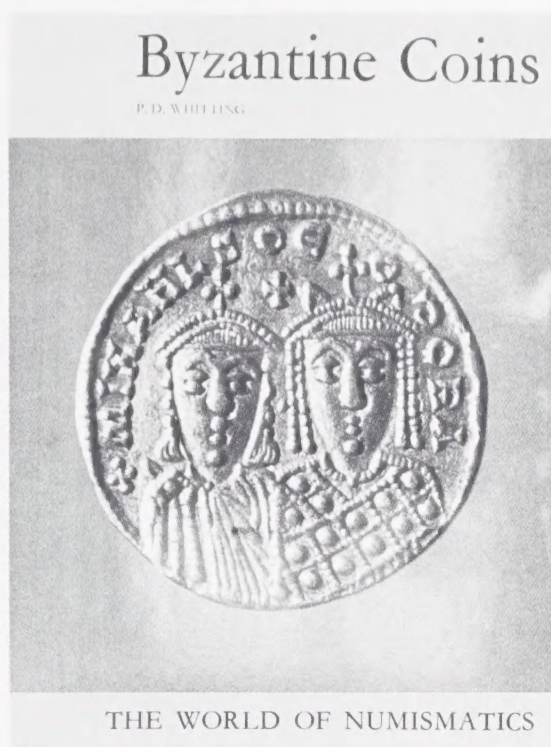


B84



B87





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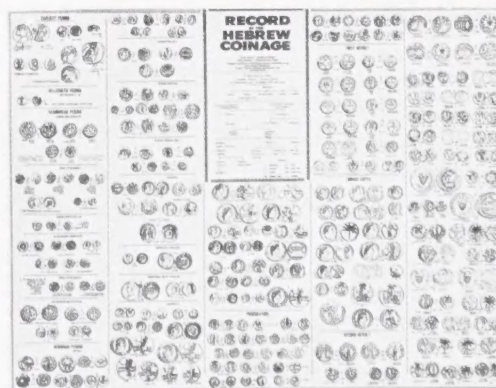
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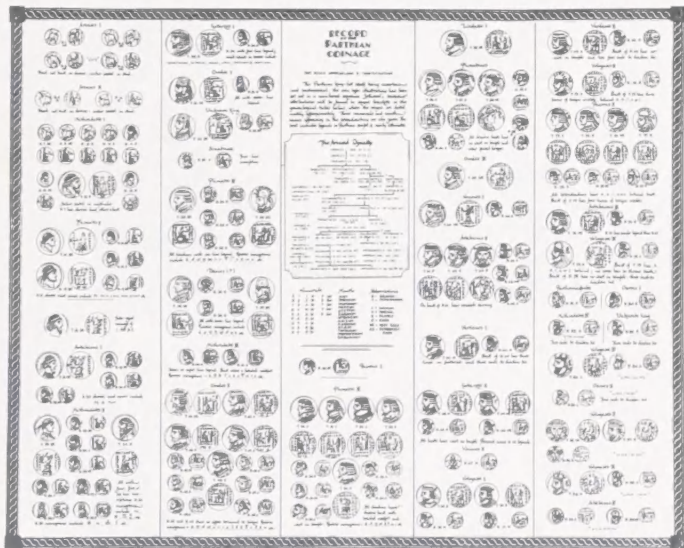
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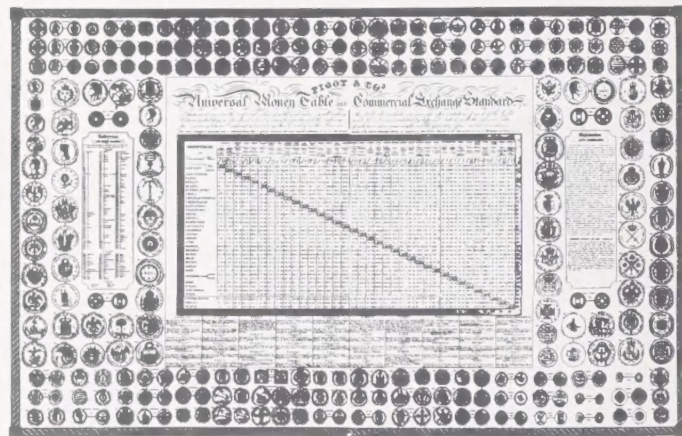


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